

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Two Exciting Explosions in the Streets of New York.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

## Events at the Capital and in the Departments.

The naval appropriation bill, as it passed the House on the 25th ult., changes the grade of midshipman to ensign, and the grade of master to that of lieutenant. The midshipman and ensign now on the list shall constitute a junior grade of the respective ranks to which they belong. On the 25th ult. the Senate passed the bill containing the following provisions: "That hereafter all the vacancies which shall occur in the various grades of the line or staff of the navy shall be filled by promotion as follows: For each two vacancies there shall be one promotion in each of the lower grades until such grade shall be reduced below the numbers fixed by the provisions of the act of August 5, 1882. The bill abolishes the grade of commodore, but no commodore now in the service is to be reduced in rank on expiration of his commission. The President is authorized to select from the army and navy five officers, who shall constitute a board of examiners and report which of the navy yards or arsenals is most suitable for the establishment of a foundry for the manufacture of ordnance for the army and navy, and also furnish estimates of the cost of such an establishment equipped with tools and machinery, including a steam hammer of sufficient size and power for the manufacture of the heaviest guns. No workman in the navy yard shall be employed until he has been examined by the board, and the estimated cost will exceed \$30 per cent. of the estimated cost of a new ship of the same size. The sum of \$450,000 is appropriated to be expended in the completion of a double-turreted monitor, the work to be done in one of the navy yards, or by contract, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine, but no contract can be executed without the approval of the naval advisory board. For the construction of the three steel cruisers and one dispatch boat, recommended by the board, the sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated, and the Secretary of the Navy is directed to invite proposals from all the American shipbuilders who have facilities for doing the work. The bill provides that the appointment of naval officers shall be made by the naval board, and shall be made by the academic board of the Naval Academy in the order of merit upon such tests as shall be determined by said board, and to be by appointment at the conclusion of their six years' course.

O. H. Irish, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, died in his city on Saturday. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis of the heart. He took a severe cold ten days ago at his office, and in a few days a complication of diseases set in, in which on Friday night took the direction of his heart, and he died shortly thereafter. He was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1831, and studied law. In 1856 he moved to Nebraska and established the *People's Press*, as the organ of the people's party, which afterward embraced Republican principles. He was a member of the Chicago convention of 1860, and was elected Lincoln, and during the entire term of President Lincoln was actively employed in the public service, principally as Indian agent, superintendent and special commissioner to negotiate treaties. He did good work in maintaining order among the Indians, and in the summer of 1876 he was made for the grasshopper plague in 1876, and he was compelled to resume the practice of law. In the following year he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and on the resignation, in 1878, of Mr. Edward McKershon, the superintendent, Mr. Irish succeeded him, holding the position until his death.

The reception to the Marquis de Lorne at the residence of the British legation, on the 25th ult., was a social event of interest. It was some time after the appearance of the evening papers were filled. There was a reception, participated in by judges and Senators and statesmen, in the elegant suite of apartments on each side of the great hall, and the music of laughing voices and the sounds of dancing were heard in the ballroom. The south wing of the mansion. Blooming plants were grouped at the foot of the grand staircase, and tall palms were banded in each of the apartments. The immense ballroom was without ornament. Mr. West, the British minister, and his daughters stood just within the main parlor and welcomed their guests, presenting them to the Marquis and his suite. The Marquis visited the House on Saturday and sat with Speaker Koller in the gallery, while Mr. McKinley made a speech. Then the visitor was led into the Senate. Before visiting Congress he breakfasted with Colonel Tourtelotte at Chamberlain's. In the afternoon he attended the reception given at the White House by Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister-in-law, and the evening after a fourteen-course dinner with the President. On Sunday he attended services at St. John's Episcopal Church, and subsequently dined with General Sherman. On Monday morning Chief Justice Waite drove the Marquis to the Supreme Court building, and he left at night for New York, en route for Canada.

Secretary Folger has addressed a letter to the Speakers of the House indicating statements of the amount of silver coin on hand. He says that either the coins must be stopped or additional silver coins provided. The present supply of the United States is about \$10,000,000 in round numbers has been expended in enlarging the vaults at the various sub-treasuries and mints; but these are all full, and under the mandatory provisions of the act of 1875 standard dollars are still being coined at the rate of two millions a month. Unless the coinage is stopped, Congress must provide storage-room for about \$27,000,000 in silver before it adjourns. From November 1, 1881, to November 1, 1882, the total production of half of standard dollars were put into circulation, although during the same period \$27,720,000 were coined. As the San Francisco sub-treasury there are \$14,414,000 in standard dollars and \$7,747,000 in fractional silver currency, the whole amount being \$22,161,000, and the vaults will hold no more. The cost of transporting silver from San Francisco to the mint is \$10 per \$10,000. On January 1, 1883, there was in the United States Treasury \$240,539,534 in silver coin, about 3,500 tons.

The provision for the purchase of the Rochembeau papers and the reporter law reports, reported on Monday by the Committee on the Senate Library Committee, appropriates \$20,000 for the former and \$50,000 for the latter collection. The Rochembeau collection embraces about 1,800 documents relating to the operations of the French troops under the Marquis de Rochembeau in the American war of independence, and includes 125 letters from Washington to Rochembeau. The Carpenter papers include the records of the United States Supreme Court from the January term in 1832, when they were first printed, down to the end of the October term of 1877; also briefs of counsel in the court from 1801 to 1877—in all 400 printed volumes. The committee say in their report that ex-Senator Carpenter's collection had great value to the Government, owing to the fact that there are but three complete sets of the reports and briefs in existence.

Two interesting decisions were promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday. One was that colored men cannot be excluded from the jury-box on account of their color, and the other by Mr. Justice Brandeis, was that the law in that State prohibiting a negro from doing any business with the fourth amendment does not conflict with the Constitution, or with the civil rights legislation founded on it, for the reason that it applies the same punishment to both colored and white, and the black, without discrimination.

Representative Robinson introduced a bill in the House on Monday granting a pension to the widow of Commander Geo. W. DeLong at the rate of \$50 per month.

General Francis A. Walker arrived here from Boston on Saturday. He will personally take charge of the census work. It is doubtful whether Mr. Walker will be in the city on Monday, as he is expected to return to his post of duty, as his prostr-

tion is mental as well as physical. He is the third chief clerk of the Bureau who has broken down.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The solemn last rites over the unrecognized victims of the Newhall House disaster, Milwaukee, occurred on the 25th ult. Nearly all the business houses, all the city and county departments, and the post-office, were closed from ten to twelve. The occasion was generally observed as one of deep mourning. Pursuant to an agreement of the clergy of all denominations, twenty-two bodies were committed to the Protestants, and twenty to the Catholics. After the services processions were formed from each place of religious exercise, which joined at a given point, forming a line over two miles in length, all the bodies, and the vast majority of the civic societies of the city participating. Fully 6,000 people were in the line, in spite of the bitter cold weather. The coffins were placed upon sleds prepared for the occasion. The Protestants were taken to the Forest Grove Cemetery, the Catholics to Calvary Cemetery, and interred with impressive ceremonies. The citizens' committee are busy collecting funds for monuments to mark the last resting places of the victims of the disaster.

The explosion of illuminating gas in a manhole of the American Steam-Heating and Power Company, Nassau and Fulton streets, New York, on Friday, was duplicated on Saturday morning at Broadway and Maiden lane, in the same city. How the gas was fired is unknown. No work was being done in the neighborhood, and the manhole was merely covered by a cover. When Broadway was crowded with vehicles and a stream of people were crossing at Maiden lane, the two covers of the manhole were blown with a great noise in fragments to a height of over a hundred feet. A broad sheet of flame and clouds of smoke and steam came out of the manhole. Windows on the third and fourth floors of the building on the northeast corner were broken, and the glass fell in the street, with the pieces of the manhole cover. On the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, the explosion was duplicated on Saturday morning at Broadway and Maiden lane, in the same city. How the gas was fired is unknown. No work was being done in the neighborhood, and the manhole was merely covered by a cover. When Broadway was crowded with vehicles and a stream of people were crossing at Maiden lane, the two covers of the manhole were blown with a great noise in fragments to a height of over a hundred feet. A broad sheet of flame and clouds of smoke and steam came out of the manhole. Windows on the third and fourth floors of the building on the northeast corner were broken, and the glass fell in the street, with the pieces of the manhole cover. On the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, the explosion was duplicated on Saturday morning at Broadway and Maiden lane, in the same city. How the gas was fired is unknown. No work was being done in the neighborhood, and the manhole was merely covered by a cover. When Broadway was crowded with vehicles and a stream of people were crossing at Maiden lane, the two covers of the manhole were blown with a great noise in fragments to a height of over a hundred feet. A broad sheet of flame and clouds of smoke and steam came out of the manhole. Windows on the third and fourth floors of the building on the northeast corner were broken, and the glass fell in the street, with the pieces of the manhole cover.

Early Monday morning a metal coffin was found floating in the river at Delta Point, opposite the city of New York. It contained the body of a young lady handsomely dressed in a white rep-silk dress, with a rich collar around her neck. The dress and collar were as white and perfect as when first buried. The face was discolored. It is estimated that the body was in the water for some time. The body was found in a white rep-silk dress, with a rich collar around her neck. The dress and collar were as white and perfect as when first buried. The face was discolored. It is estimated that the body was in the water for some time. The body was found in a white rep-silk dress, with a rich collar around her neck. The dress and collar were as white and perfect as when first buried. The face was discolored. It is estimated that the body was in the water for some time.

An extensive cave-in took place last week in the Delaware and Hudson mine, in the second ward of Wilkesbarre, Pa. On the surface cracks are visible for acres in either direction. A number of houses have settled down from six inches to two feet. An area of about 100 acres is affected, most of the ground being covered with dwellings and other buildings. While exploring the sunken region on Monday a party of miners were compelled to retreat to the surface. The displacement of the earth was so great that the miners were unable to enter the mine. A number of persons were killed and many others injured. The mine is now closed, and the area is being watched closely.

In Bath township, Clinton county, on Friday night last, David Clark, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed by his wife. The parties had lived unhappily for some years, often coming to blows. The dispute arose on Friday evening over the wife's determination to administer medicine other than that prescribed by the attending physician to one of their children. The child's illness continued, and while Clark was supposed to be dying. While Clark was in the hospital, the wife continued to administer medicine, and on Saturday morning she was found dead. The cause of her death is not yet known.

For the past five years the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has been pushing forward the project of opening new coal fields in the Schuylkill, Northampton and Lehigh counties. The company has been working on the project for some time, and has been successful in opening up new coal fields. The project has been a success, and the company has been able to produce a large amount of coal. The project has been a success, and the company has been able to produce a large amount of coal. The project has been a success, and the company has been able to produce a large amount of coal.

A sudden report was heard and a severe concussion to the earth and shock to the buildings occurred at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York, on the 25th ult. Investigation showed that this was due to an explosion of gas which had escaped from the pipes into the tunnels of the Steam-Heating Company under the street at that point, and the workmen were searching for the leak with no light the gas exploded. The street was torn up for the space of about 20 by 10 feet, and the iron man-hole cover at that place was shattered to pieces. Four persons passing at the time were injured.

The body of John A. Wellman, a lawyer, of Denver, Col., was found on Friday in a dense thicket near Pueblo, Colo. Several weeks ago, owing to some little trouble with his wife, he attempted to destroy himself by taking poison, but failed. It is supposed he went to the place where his body was found about a week ago, and shot himself. Mrs. Wellman has made three attempts to commit suicide in the past two days.

Charles C. Starling, foreman in the West Shore Railroad gravel-bed, shot himself dead at the Continental Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday night. He had been found about a week ago, and shot himself. Mrs. Starling had made three attempts to commit suicide in the past two days.

Last Monday a boiler at Lincoln colliery, in Schuylkill county, Pa., operated by Levi Miller & Co., exploded with terrific force. The boiler was about 200 yards down the side of the mountain. Seven other boilers were in the neighborhood, and a complete wreck was made of the boiler-house. George Hummel was severely hurt by flying timbers.

On Friday night, when near Wabash, Ind., a west-bound express train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad struck a broken rail, and the train car and all aboard it were hurled against a forty-foot deep. There were only eight persons in the two cars. No one was seriously injured except the porter of the sleeping car.

At 1:30 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ult. the Milwaukee College, at Milwaukee, Wis., was partially destroyed by fire. One of the finest school buildings in the Northwest. All the young ladies inmates, sixty in number, were saved by the efforts of the firemen and police. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, insurance \$30,000.

Thomas Maher, Jr., Isaac L. Street, and Joseph Myers, the first named a Democrat and the other two Republicans, at three who were election officers at the municipal election in Philadelphia in 1881, were recently convicted of making a fraudulent return of the votes in their precinct.

The accountant finds the deficit of Polk, the late State treasurer of Tennessee, to be \$282,457.25.

## POLITICAL.

Mr. Aiklen has decided not to contest Senator Kellogg's election to the Forty-eighth Congress from Louisiana.

Members of the Prohibition party of New Jersey held a consultation in Trenton to arrange for a vigorous campaign in the fall.

At the joint session, on Saturday, of the Colorado Legislature, the Hon. Thomas M. Bowen, of Rio Grande, was elected United States Senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1885.

At a recent vote in the seventh (Middlesex) senatorial district (Mass.) gives Senator J. H. Crowley 3,395, and Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, the contestant, 4,339. The former returned was 4,334 for Crowley, and 4,307 for Allen. This means a loss of 26 votes for Allen.

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juries, which caused a complication of diseases, resulting in his death. He was born at Chittenango, N. Y., on the 11th of July, 1818. Educated in the common schools, he engaged in business and was prominently connected with the progress of the city of Rochester, where he held several county offices. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress as an independent Republican, and served from March, 1873, to March, 1875.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has recovered his health and resumed his law practice. A dispatch from Fort Snelling, Minn., announced the sudden death of Col. William W. Sanders, who has recently been on duty on Gen. Terry's staff.

Rev. Samuel Fish, for fifty years pastor of the Baptist church at Halifax, Vt., and the oldest clergyman of that denomination in the State, died on the 25th ult., aged 94 years.

The presidency of the National Life Association has been offered to General Grant, but he has declined it on the ground that his time is now so much occupied that it would be impossible for him to attend to the duties of the office.

Gov. Bates' leg was so fearfully shattered at the battle of Shiloh that when the surgeons insisted upon amputation it was the only hope of his life. He was, however, miraculously spared, and lived without it, and in the midst of his sufferings resisted almost by force the approaches of the knife.

The total amount annually received or expended on Queen Victoria and the other members of the royal family is \$263,382. In this is included maintenance of palaces, expenditure on coronations, luncheon and dinner parties, households of deceased sovereigns (\$26,175), and many other such items.

Lieutenant-Governor John Marshall Hamilton, of Illinois, who will succeed Governor Cullum when the latter enters the Senate, is only thirty-six years of age. He has had a very active career. He served in the war with Mexico, graduated from college at Harvard, and has since been the law partner of Congressman-elect Rowell.

## THE OLD WORLD.

Something About What is Going on in Other Lands Than Ours.

The French politics continue unsettled. The question of the banishment of the Orleans princes, raised by Mon Plon's manifesto, created a dead-lock in the Cabinet, and all the old members of the Government have agreed to accept the views of Lord Granville on the Egyptian question. It is announced that Messrs. Davitt, Healy, and Quinn will go to jail rather than give bail for good behavior.

Five newly destroyed houses at Liverpool in Rome on the 25th ult. An explosion of gunpowder in Liverpool killed two men. The project of the Paris police has been suppressed because he refused to answer certain questions concerning the anarchists. (The anarchists were charged with the murder of the Emperor.) It is reported that cholera has broken out in Calcutta.

A vessel supposed to be the steamer Black Watch was sunk on Monday off Mumbles Head, Devon, England, and the crew were rescued. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of coal, and the crew were rescued. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of coal, and the crew were rescued. The vessel was carrying a large quantity of coal, and the crew were rescued.

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## CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

The Leading Events of the War Arranged by Weekly Anniversaries.

1861. Feb. 8. Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, was killed at Fort Sumter.

1861. Feb. 8. The Montgomery convention adopted a provisional constitution.

1861. Feb. 8. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, ordered New York ships in Savannah harbor to be seized in retaliation for seizure of arms in New York.

1861. Feb. 8. Little Rock Arsenal surrendered to Arkansas.

1861. Feb. 8. President Lincoln started for Washington.

1862. Feb. 6. Capture of Fort Fisher, Tenn.

1862. Feb. 6. Reconquest of Wright River, S. C.

1862. Feb. 6. Expedition to Florence, Ala.

1862. Feb. 6. Expedition to Fort Fisher, Va.

1862. Feb. 6. Reconquest of Romney, W. Va.

1862. Feb. 6. Battle of Fort Fisher, S. C.

1862. Feb. 6. Occupation of Grants Island, S. C.

1862. Feb. 6. Skirmish at Moorfield, W. Va.

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## THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

## Four Reports Submitted to the Senate on the Forty-Dollar Bill.

## KANSAS SOLDIERS' HOME.

## Both Houses at Work on the Tariff Bill.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the 24th ult., adverse reports were submitted from the Committee on Finance, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the Committee on the Territories, in relation to the bill for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Kansas, and introduced a bill for that purpose, and remarked in a commercial manner. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), in explanation of these reports, said: We have had a report from the Secretary of War in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate that the condemned cast-iron cannon which were available have been disposed of under previous action of the Senate and House, and it is useless to pass any more such bills. The only remaining cannon are the heavy ones in the forts, which are inaccessible to ordinary troops of transportation, and are not suitable for ornamental purposes of graveyards or monuments.

Mr. Voorhees (Ind.) offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth objections to secret legislation upon questions affecting the revenue and our commercial relations with other nations, and ordering that hereafter all treaties or conventions usually known as reciprocity treaties making alterations in the rates of duty on imports shall be introduced in open session of the Senate and the debates and votes printed in the Congressional Record.

At the close of the morning business the tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Camden's amendment to make the duty on iron-ore 60 cents a ton, lost, 16 to 37.

Mr. Maxey (Tex.) moved to strike out the paragraph, for the purpose of transferring the articles contained in it to the free list.

Mr. Gorman (Md.) asked for a division of the question, so as to vote upon iron-ore separately from the other articles.

The question was so divided, and the motion to strike out iron-ore was lost; yeas 16, nays 37. Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) called for a vote on the amendment making the duty on "sulphur ore, containing not more than 35 per cent. of iron, 20 cents per ton; provided that ore containing more than 35 per cent. of copper, 25 cents per ton; and in addition 25 cents per ton for the copper contained therein."

The next paragraph, embracing pig iron, iron kettles, spigot-steel, wrought and cast scrap iron and scrap steel of every description, was taken up.

Mr. Vanoe (N. C.) moved to amend the next paragraph so as to make the duty on steel 25 cents per ton, and on wrought iron 10 cents per ton, and on cast iron 10 cents per ton, and on scrap iron and scrap steel of every description, 10 cents per ton.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 25th ult., the session was devoted to eulogies on the character of the late Senator Benjamin F. Hill, of Georgia. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Blair (Ga.), Hendricks (Ind.), Sherman (Ohio), Chandler (N. Y.), McKim (N. J.), Voorhees (Ind.), Morgan (Ala.), and Barrow (Ga.).

## FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate on Friday, the 26th ult., the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Kansas, and introduced a bill for that purpose, and remarked in a commercial manner. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), in explanation of these reports, said: We have had a report from the Secretary of War in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate that the condemned cast-iron cannon which were available have been disposed of under previous action of the Senate and House, and it is useless to pass any more such bills. The only remaining cannon are the heavy ones in the forts, which are inaccessible to ordinary troops of transportation, and are not suitable for ornamental purposes of graveyards or monuments.

Mr. Blair (N. C.) submitted a minority report from the Finance Committee on the bill for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Kansas, and introduced a bill for that purpose, and remarked in a commercial manner. Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), in explanation of these reports, said: We have had a report from the Secretary of War in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate that the condemned cast-iron cannon which were available have been disposed of under previous action of the Senate and House, and it is useless to pass any more such bills. The only remaining cannon are the heavy ones in the forts, which are inaccessible to ordinary troops of transportation, and are not suitable for ornamental purposes of graveyards or monuments.

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